

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,
please do not report the images to the
Image Problem Mailbox.**

(19) 日本国特許庁 (J P)

(12) 公開特許公報 (A)

(11) 特許出願公開番号

特開平8-47506

(43) 公開日 平成8年(1996)2月20日

(51) Int.Cl.⁶ 識別記号 庁内整理番号 F I 技術表示箇所

A 6 1 F 13/00

3 5 1 F

5/44

H 7108-4C

13/56

A 6 1 F 13/ 18

3 5 0

3 7 0

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 5 O L (全 5 頁) 最終頁に続く

(21) 出願番号 特願平6-187561

(22) 出願日 平成6年(1994)8月9日

(71) 出願人 000186588

小林製薬株式会社

大阪府大阪市中央区道修町4丁目3番6号

(72) 発明者 木村 暢子

兵庫県川西市清和台東1丁目4番地の38

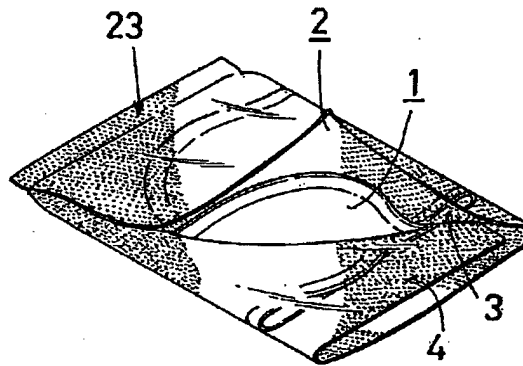
(74) 代理人 弁理士 辻本 一義

(54) 【発明の名称】 体液吸収用当て材

(57) 【要約】

【目的】 袋体を開封して取出すという重複した手間を軽減し得る体液吸収用当て材を提供しようとするもの。

【構成】 この発明の体液吸収用当て材は、当て材本体1と剥離部材2とが貼着されて成り、前記剥離部材2は、当て材本体1に貼着すべき側とされる熱可塑性樹脂層21と不織布層20とが積層され且つ当て材本体1よりも幅広に形成されると共に、前記熱可塑性樹脂層21には剥離層22が形成されたことを特徴とする。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 当て材本体(1)と剥離部材(2)とが貼着されて成り、前記剥離部材(2)は、当て材本体(1)に貼着すべき側とされる熱可塑性樹脂層(21)と不織布層(20)とが積層され且つ当て材本体(1)よりも幅広に形成されると共に、前記熱可塑性樹脂層(21)には剥離層(22)が形成されたことを特徴とする体液吸収用当て材。

【請求項2】 前記熱可塑性樹脂(21)として、ポリエチレンフィルムを用いた請求項1記載の体液吸収用当て材。

【請求項3】 剥離層(22)を形成するために剥離剤が塗布されると共に、前記剥離剤としてシリコン樹脂を用いた請求項1又は2記載の体液吸収用当て材。

【請求項4】 前記不織布層(20)側の面にも、熱可塑性樹脂層が積層された請求項1乃至3のいずれかに記載の体液吸収用当て材。

【請求項5】 前記剥離部材(2)に凹凸が形成された請求項1乃至4のいずれかに記載の体液吸収用当て材。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】この発明は、体液吸収用当て材に関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】従来より、下着に貼付して使用することにより、汗や経血やおりもの等或いは失禁尿などの体液(この明細書では、体液吸収用当て材に吸収させるべきものを、体液と総称する)を吸収させる体液吸収用当て材が知られている。

【0003】図5に示すように、この体液吸収用当て材は体液を吸収すべき領域を有する当て材本体1と剥離紙5とが貼着されて成り、図6に示すように、袋体7内に1個づつ個別に收容されていた。

【0004】しかし、上記従来の体液吸収用当て材は、袋体7を開封してこの袋体7から体液吸収用当て材を取出すという重複した手間が必要であり、面倒であるという問題があった。

【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】そこで、この発明は、袋体を開封して取出すという重複した手間を軽減し得る体液吸収用当て材を提供しようとするものである。

【0006】

【課題を解決するための手段】前記課題を解決するためこの発明では次のような技術的手段を講じている。

【0007】この発明の体液吸収用当て材は、当て材本体1と剥離部材2とが貼着されて成り、前記剥離部材2は、当て材本体1に貼着すべき側とされる熱可塑性樹脂層21と不織布層20とが積層され且つ当て材本体1よりも幅広に形成されると共に、前記熱可塑性樹脂層21には剥離層22が形成されたことを特徴とする。

【0008】また、前記熱可塑性樹脂21として、ポリエチレンフィルムを用いたこととして実施することができる。また、剥離層22を形成するために剥離剤が塗布されると共に、前記剥離剤としてシリコン樹脂を用いたこととして実施することができる。また、前記不織布層20側の面にも、熱可塑性樹脂層が積層されたこととして実施することができる。また、前記剥離部材2に凹凸が形成されたこととして実施することができる。

【0009】

【作用】上記の手段を採用した結果、この発明は以下のような作用を有する。

【0010】この発明の体液吸収用当て材によると、剥離部材2は熱可塑性樹脂層21と不織布層20とが積層され且つ当て材本体1よりも幅広に形成されたので、当て材本体1に剥離部材2を貼着した状態で当て材本体1を折り畳み、幅広に形成された剥離部材2のはみ出し領域相互を熱圧着などで接合することにより、剥離部材2を包装材料として機能させることができる。

【0011】なお、剥離部材2は当て材本体1に貼着すべき側とされる熱可塑性樹脂層21に剥離層22が形成されたので、当て材本体1との剥離性を有する。

【0012】熱可塑性樹脂21としてポリエチレンフィルムを用いると、コスト面に優れるとともにその軟化温度が比較的に低いので加工性に優れる。

【0013】剥離層22を形成するために塗布する剥離剤としてシリコン樹脂を用いると、コスト面及び剥離性に優れる。

【0014】不織布層20側の面に熱可塑性樹脂21を積層しても、当て材本体1を折り畳んで剥離部材2のはみ出し領域相互を接合することにより、剥離部材2を剥離紙としてのみならず包装材料としても機能させることができる。

【0015】剥離部材2に凹凸を形成すると、使用時、当て材本体1から剥離部材2を剥がす際により風合いが良いものとなる。

【0016】

【実施例】以下、この発明の構成を実施例として示した図面を参照して説明する。

【0017】図1乃至図4に示すように、この実施例の体液吸収用当て材は、汗や経血やおりもの等或いは失禁尿などの体液を吸収すべき領域を有する当て材本体1と剥離部材2とを具備する。そして、下着に貼付するための粘着部を形成すべく、粘着剤が当て材本体1の裏面に塗布されている。前記粘着剤として、この実施例では公知のホット・メルト型のものを使用した。粘着部としては、粘着剤の他に両面テープなども利用できる。

【0018】当て材本体1は、合成樹脂製の不織布で形成している。その他、化学繊維製や天然繊維製のもの、若しくはこれらを混合したもので形成してもよい。また、当て材本体1は、略陸上競技のトラック形状に形成

している。他に、バイオリン形状や長円形状などの適宜の形状を採用できる。

【0019】図2に示すように、前記剥離部材2は、不織布層20と熱可塑性樹脂層21たるポリエチレンフィルムとを重層固着（所謂ラミネート処理）により積層して形成するとともに、前記ポリエチレンフィルム21には剥離剤たるシリコン樹脂を塗布することにより剥離層22を形成している。シリコン樹脂は加熱してポリエチレンフィルム21に塗布し、その後乾燥している。ポリエチレンフィルム21には不織布層20がラミネートされているので、乾燥時の熱の作用によりフィルムがクシャクシャになることはない。また、剥離部材2の幅は、当て材本体1の左右方向の幅より広く形成している。

【0020】不織布層20として、レーヨン繊維の湿式不織布を用いている。不織布層20としては、湿式により形成されるもの、乾式により形成されるもののいずれも選択することができる。また、不織布層20の態様として、紙の如き抄紙により形成されたものを選択することができる。すなわち、この明細書において不織布とは紙をも含むものである。

【0021】熱可塑性樹脂層21としては前記ポリエチレンフィルムの他に、エチレン酢酸ビニル共重合体（EVA）、ナイロン、ポリプロピレン、塩化ビニル、ポリブチレン・テレフタレート（PBT）などの材質を用いることができる。ポリエチレンフィルムには、コスト面に優れるとともに比較的軟化温度が低いので加工性に優れるという利点がある。

【0022】また、剥離剤としては、前記シリコン樹脂の他にアクリル系樹脂、メラミン系樹脂、フッ素樹脂などを用いることができる。シリコン樹脂には、コスト面及び剥離性に優れるという利点がある。

【0023】前記剥離部材2には公知のエンボス処理により、凹凸を形成した。エンボス処理の他にコロナ放電処理、薬品処理などによっても凹凸を形成できる。凹凸が形成された剥離部材2は風合いがよいという利点がある。凹凸は形成してもしなくてもよい。

【0024】上記当て材本体1と剥離部材2とにより、次のようにして体液吸収用当て材を形成した。剥離部材2のポリエチレンフィルム21側の面（表面3）と当て材本体1との間にホット・メルト型の粘着剤層を形成し、双方を貼着した状態とする。こうして、当て材本体1に粘着部を形成する。この貼着された状態で、当て材本体1を内方側として折り畳む。図3乃至図5に示すように、この実施例では両端のそれぞれからその全長の略3分の1程度の領域を交互に折り畳んでいる。そして、図4に示すように、当て材本体1の左右方向にはみ出した前記剥離部材2の周辺領域23の相互間を熱圧着する（説明のため片側のみを熱圧着した状態を図示する）。この実施例では市販の熱シール機を用い、約180℃で熱圧着した。

【0025】熱圧着する態様として剥離部材2の表面3同士及び剥離部材2の表面3と裏面4との相互間とがある。剥離部材2の表面3には不織布層20と重層固着されたポリエチレンフィルム21にシリコン樹脂が塗布されているが、ポリエチレンフィルム21が介在するのでこの面同士の熱圧着が可能である。前記表面3と剥離部材2の裏面4の不織布層20とも、表面3のポリエチレンフィルム21が介在するので熱圧着が可能である。

【0026】なお、剥離部材2を形成するポリエチレンフィルム21にはシリコン樹脂が塗布されているので、この剥離部材2は従来の剥離紙5と同様に当て材本体1に形成された粘着部との剥離性を有している。

【0027】次に、この実施例の体液吸収用当て材の使用状態を説明する。この実施例の体液吸収用当て材によると、剥離部材2は熱可塑性樹脂層21と不織布層20とが積層され且つ当て材本体1よりも幅広に形成されたので、当て材本体1に剥離部材2を貼着した状態で当て材本体1を折り畳み、幅広に形成された剥離部材2のはみ出し領域相互を熱圧着などで接合することにより、剥離部材2を包装材として機能させることができる。

【0028】したがって、使用時には剥離部材2の接合されたはみ出し領域相互を単に引き剥がすだけで足り、従来のような袋体の必要がない。つまり、袋体を開封して取出すという重複した手間を軽減し得る。

【0029】要約すると、剥離部材2に従来の袋体の機能を併有させ、使用時には折り畳まれた当て材を抜けて剥離部材2を剥がすだけの時間で済み重複した手間を軽減できるという利点がある。

【0030】また、剥離部材2のポリエチレンフィルム21側の面（表面3）が当て材本体1に形成された前記粘着部に貼着された状態で、当て材本体1を内方側として折り畳んでいるので、従来、袋体7に1個ずつ個別に収容していた場合と同様に当て材本体1へのゴミの侵入を防止でき衛生的である。さらに、従来のものは下着への貼付時に廃棄すべきゴミとして袋体7と剥離紙5（図5及び図6参照）との双方が出てしまっていたが、この実施例のものによると剥離部材2しかでず、ゴミの数及び捨てる際の煩わしさを軽減できるという利点がある。

【0031】上記実施例では不織布層20とポリエチレンフィルム21とを1層ずつ合計2層を重層固着して積層しているが、前記不織布層20とポリエチレンフィルム21が重層固着された剥離部材2の不織布層20側の面にもポリエチレンフィルム21を重層固着して3層構造としてもよい（図示せず）。

【0032】この場合も、上記実施例の場合と同様にポリエチレンフィルム21の介在により、剥離部材2の表面3同士及び剥離部材2の表面3と裏面4との相互間の熱圧着が可能である。また、このように形成すると、剥離部材2の表裏両面をポリエチレンフィルム21で被覆した状態となり、光沢があるので外観がより優れるという利

点がある。

【0033】

【発明の効果】この発明は上述のような構成を有するものであり、次の効果を奏する。

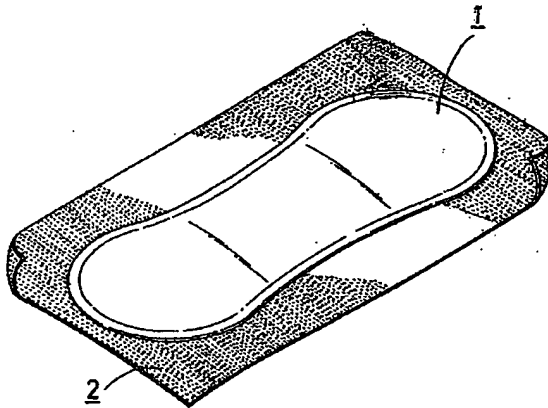
【0034】当て材本体1を折り畳んで剥離部材2のはみ出し領域相互を熱圧着などで接着することにより、剥離部材2を剥離紙としてのみならず包装材としても機能させることができるので、使用時には剥離部材2の接着されたはみ出し領域相互を単に引き剥がすだけで足り、従来のような袋体の必要がない。

【0035】つまり、袋体を開封して取出すという重複した手間を軽減し得る体液吸収用当て材を提供することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】この発明の体液吸収用当て材の実施例を説明す*

【図1】



* 斜視図。

【図2】図1の体液吸収用当て材の断面図。

【図3】図1の体液吸収用当て材を一端側から折り畳んだ状態を説明する斜視図。

【図4】図3の体液吸収用当て材の剥離部材のはみ出し領域が熱圧着された状態を説明する斜視図。

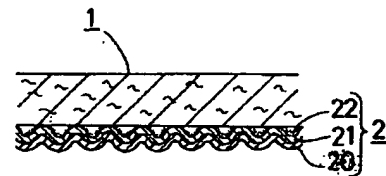
【図5】従来の体液吸収用当て材を説明する斜視図。

【図6】図5の体液吸収用当て材の袋体からの取出し方を説明する斜視図。

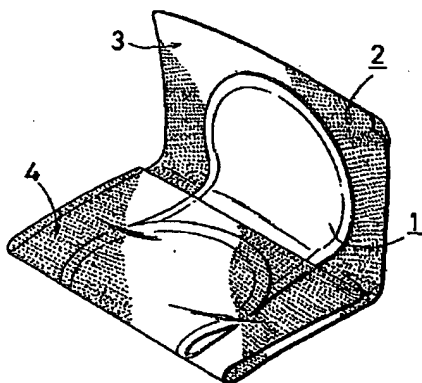
10 【符号の説明】

- 1 当て材本体
- 2 剥離部材
- 20 不織布層
- 21 熱可塑性樹脂層
- 22 剥離層

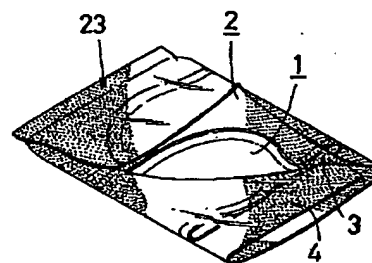
【図2】



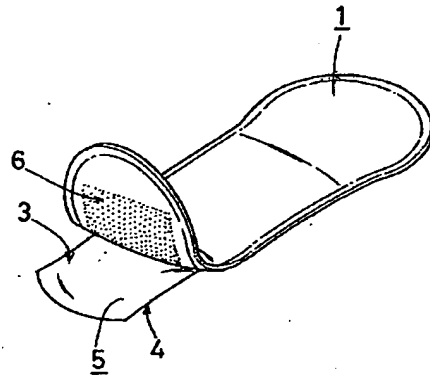
【図3】



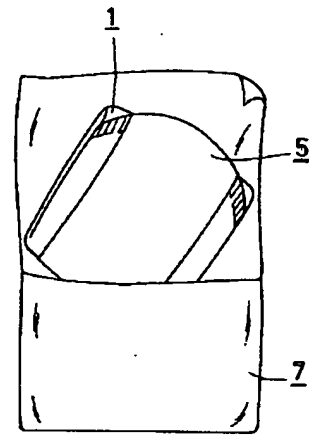
【図4】



【図5】



【図6】



フロントページの続き

(51)Int.Cl.⁶
A 6 1 F 13/15

識別記号

庁内整理番号

F I

技術表示箇所

*** NOTICES ***

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

Bibliography

(19) [Country of Issue] Japan Patent Office (JP)

(12) [Official Gazette Type] Open patent official report (A)

(11) [Publication No.] JP,8-47506,A

(43) [Date of Publication] February 20, Heisei 8 (1996)

(54) [Title of the Invention] A protector for body fluid absorption

(51) [International Patent Classification (6th Edition)]

A61F 13/00 351 F

5/44 H 7108-4C

13/56

13/15

[F1]

A61F 13/18 350

370

[Request for Examination] Un-asking.

[The number of claims] 5

[Mode of Application] OL

[Number of Pages] 5

(21) [Filing Number] Japanese Patent Application No. 6-187561

(22) [Filing Date] August 9, Heisei 6 (1994)

(71) [Applicant]

[Identification Number] 000186588

[Name] Kobayashi Pharmaceutical, Inc.

[Address] 4-3-6, Doshomachi, Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka

(72) [Inventor(s)]

[Name] Kimura Yoko

[Address] 1-4-38, Seiwadai-higashi, Kawanishi-shi, Hyogo-ken

(74) [Attorney]

[Patent Attorney]

[Name] Tsujimoto Reason

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.

3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

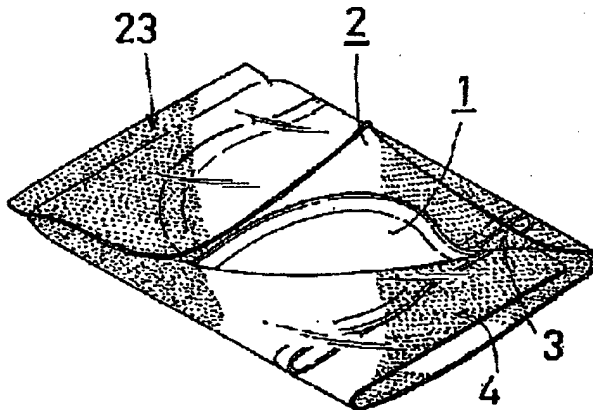
Epitome

(57) [Abstract]

[Objects of the Invention] What is going to offer the protector for body fluid absorption which can mitigate the duplicate time and effort of opening and taking out a bag body.

[Elements of the Invention] While being formed more broadly [the laminating of the thermoplastics layer 21 and the nonwoven fabric layer 20 which are made into a side which should stick said exfoliation member 2 on the protector main part 1 is carried out by sticking the protector main part 1 and the exfoliation member 2, and a protector for body fluid absorption of this invention changing and] than the protector main part 1, it is characterized by forming stratum disjunctum 22 in said thermoplastics layer 21.

[Translation done.]



[Translation done.]

*** NOTICES ***

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It is the protector for body fluid absorption characterized by forming stratum disjunctum (22) in said thermoplastics layer (21) while being formed more broadly [the laminating of a thermoplastics layer (21) and a nonwoven fabric layer (20) which are made into a side which should stick said exfoliation member (2) on a protector main part (1) is carried out by sticking a protector main part (1) and an exfoliation member (2), and changing, and] than a protector main part (1).

[Claim 2] A protector for body fluid absorption according to claim 1 using a polyethylene film as said thermoplastics (21).

[Claim 3] A protector for body fluid absorption according to claim 1 or 2 using silicon resin as said remover in order to form stratum disjunctum (22), while a remover is applied.

[Claim 4] A protector for body fluid absorption according to claim 1 to 3 by which the laminating of the thermoplastics layer was carried out also to a field by the side of said nonwoven fabric layer (20).

[Claim 5] A protector for body fluid absorption according to claim 1 to 4 by which irregularity was formed in said exfoliation member (2).

[Translation done.]

*** NOTICES ***

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the protector for body fluid absorption.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, the protector for body fluid absorption which makes body fluid (the thing which the protector for body fluid absorption should be made to absorb is named body fluid generically on these specifications), such as incontinentia urine, such as sweat, menstrual blood, and a vaginal discharge, absorb is known by using it, sticking on underwear.

[0003] As shown in drawing 5, the protector main part 1 and releasing paper 5 which have the field which should absorb body fluid were stuck, and this protector for body fluid absorption changed, and as shown in drawing 6, it was held at a time according to the individual in [one] the bag body 7.

[0004] However, the duplicate time and effort of opening a bag body 7 and taking out the protector for body fluid absorption from this bag body 7 is required for the above-mentioned conventional protector for body fluid absorption, and it had the problem of being troublesome.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Then, this invention tends to offer the protector for body fluid absorption which can mitigate the duplicate time and effort of opening and taking out a bag body.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve said technical problem, the following technical means are provided in this invention.

[0007] While being formed more broadly [the laminating of the thermoplastics layer 21 and the nonwoven fabric layer 20 which are made into a side which should stick said exfoliation member 2 on the protector main part 1 is carried out by sticking the protector main part 1 and the exfoliation member 2, and a protector for body fluid absorption of this invention changing, and] than the protector main part 1, it is characterized by forming stratum disjunctum 22 in said thermoplastics layer 21.

[0008] Moreover, it can carry out as having used a polyethylene film as said thermoplastics 21. Moreover, in order to form stratum disjunctum 22, while a remover is applied, it can carry out as having used silicon resin as said remover. Moreover, it can carry out as the

laminating of the thermoplastics layer having been carried out also to a field by the side of said nonwoven fabric layer 20. Moreover, it can carry out as irregularity having been formed in said exfoliation member 2.

[0009]

[Function] As a result of adopting the above-mentioned means, this invention has the following operations.

[0010] Since the exfoliation member 2 was formed more broadly [the laminating of the thermoplastics layer 21 and the nonwoven fabric layer 20 is carried out, and] than the protector main part 1 according to the protector for body fluid absorption of this invention The exfoliation member 2 can be operated as a packing material by folding up the protector main part 1 on the protector main part 1, where the exfoliation member 2 is stuck, and pasting up both the flash fields of the exfoliation member 2 formed broadly on it by thermocompression bonding etc.

[0011] In addition, since stratum disjunctum 22 was formed in the thermoplastics layer 21 made into the side which should be stuck on the protector main part 1, the exfoliation member 2 has detachability with the protector main part 1.

[0012] Since the softening temperature is low in comparison while excelling in a cost side when a polyethylene film is used as thermoplastics 21, it excels in processability.

[0013] When silicon resin is used as a remover applied in order to form stratum disjunctum 22, it excels in a cost side and detachability.

[0014] Even if it carries out the laminating of the thermoplastics 21 to the field by the side of the nonwoven fabric layer 20, the exfoliation member 2 can be operated also as a packing material only as a releasing paper by folding up the protector main part 1 and pasting up both the flash fields of the exfoliation member 2.

[0015] If irregularity is formed in the exfoliation member 2, aesthetic property will become good by the time of removing the exfoliation member 2 from the protector main part 1 at the time of use.

[0016]

[Example] Hereafter, it explains with reference to the drawing in which the configuration of this invention was shown as an example.

[0017] As shown in drawing 1 thru/or drawing 4 , the protector for body fluid absorption of this example possesses the protector main part 1 and the exfoliation member 2 which have the field which should absorb body fluid, such as incontinentia urine, such as sweat, menstrual blood, and a vaginal discharge. And the binder is applied to the rear face of the protector main part 1 that the adhesion section

for sticking on underwear should be formed. As said binder, the thing of a well-known hot melt mold was used in this example. As the adhesion section, a double-sided tape etc. can be used other than a binder.

[0018] The protector main part 1 is formed with the nonwoven fabric made of synthetic resin. In addition, it is a thing made from the product made from a chemical fiber, or a natural fiber, or the thing which mixed these, and you may form. Moreover, the protector main part 1 is formed in the truck configuration of abbreviation track and field. The configuration where a violin configuration, an ellipse configuration, etc. are proper is employable as others.

[0019] As shown in drawing 2, said exfoliation member 2 forms stratum disjunctum 22 by applying remover slack silicon resin to said polyethylene film 21 while it carries out the laminating of the nonwoven fabric layer 20 and the 21 casks of thermoplastics layer polyethylene film by multistory fixing (the so-called lamination processing) and forms them. Silicon resin is heated, is applied to a polyethylene film 21, and is dried after that. Since the nonwoven fabric layer 20 laminates in the polyethylene film 21, a film does not become KUSHAKUSHA according to an operation of the heat at the time of desiccation. Moreover, the width of face of the exfoliation member 2 is formed more widely than the width of face of the longitudinal direction of the protector main part 1.

[0020] The wet nonwoven fabric of a rayon fiber is used as a nonwoven fabric layer 20. All can be chosen although formed as a nonwoven fabric layer 20 of the thing and dry type which are formed of wet. Moreover, what was formed of paper making like paper can be chosen as a mode of the nonwoven fabric layer 20. That is, in this specification, a nonwoven fabric also contains paper.

[0021] As a thermoplastics layer 21, the quality of the material of an ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer (EVA), nylon, polypropylene, vinyl chloride, polybutylene terephthalate (PBT), etc. other than said polyethylene film can be used. Since softening temperature is low in comparison while excelling in a cost side, there is an advantage of excelling in processability in a polyethylene film.

[0022] Moreover, as a remover, acrylic resin, melamine system resin, a fluororesin, etc. can be used other than said silicon resin. There is an advantage of excelling in a cost side and detachability in silicon resin.

[0023] Irregularity was formed in said exfoliation member 2 by well-known embossing processing. Irregularity can be formed by corona discharge treatment, a chemical treatment, etc. other than embossing

processing. The exfoliation member 2 in which irregularity was formed has the advantage that aesthetic property is good. Even if it forms, it is not necessary to carry out irregularity.

[0024] By the above-mentioned protector main part 1 and the exfoliation member 2, the protector for body fluid absorption was formed as follows. The binder layer of a hot melt mold is formed between the field by the side of the polyethylene film 21 of the exfoliation member 2 (surface 3), and the protector main part 1, and it considers as the condition of having stuck both sides. In this way, the adhesion section is formed in the protector main part 1. The protector main part 1 is folded [side / inner / *****] up in this condition of having been stuck. As shown in drawing 3 thru/or drawing 5, in this example, the about 1/3 abbreviation [for that overall length] field is folded up by turns from each of both ends. And as shown in drawing 4, thermocompression bonding of between the boundary regions 23 of said exfoliation member 2 protruded into the longitudinal direction of the protector main part 1 is carried out (the condition of having carried out thermocompression bonding only of one side for explanation is illustrated). In this example, thermocompression bonding was carried out at about 180 degrees C using the commercial heat seal machine.

[0025] There is between the surface 3 of surface 3 comrades of the exfoliation member 2 and the exfoliation member 2 and a rear face 4 as a mode which carries out thermocompression bonding. Although silicon resin is applied to the polyethylene film 21 by which multistory fixing was carried out with the nonwoven fabric layer 20 in the surface 3 of the exfoliation member 2, since a polyethylene film 21 intervenes, the thermocompression bonding of these fields is possible. Since the polyethylene film 21 of the surface 3 intervenes in the nonwoven fabric layer 20 of said surface 3 and rear face 4 of the exfoliation member 2, thermocompression bonding is possible.

[0026] In addition, since silicon resin is applied to the polyethylene film 21 which forms the exfoliation member 2, this exfoliation member 2 has detachability with the adhesion section formed in the protector main part 1 like the conventional releasing paper 5.

[0027] Next, the busy condition of the protector for body fluid absorption of this example is explained. Since the exfoliation member 2 was formed more broadly [the laminating of the thermoplastics layer 21 and the nonwoven fabric layer 20 is carried out, and] than the protector main part 1 according to the protector for body fluid absorption of this example The exfoliation member 2 can be operated as a packing material by folding up the protector main part 1 on the

protector main part 1, where the exfoliation member 2 is stuck, and pasting up both the flash fields of the exfoliation member 2 formed broadly on it by thermocompression bonding etc.

[0028] Therefore, at the time of use, it is only sufficient to tear off both the flash fields that the exfoliation member 2 pasted up, and there is no necessity for a bag body like before. That is, the duplicate time and effort of opening and taking out a bag body can be mitigated.

[0029] When it summarizes, the exfoliation member 2 is made to have the function of the conventional bag body simulataneously, the folded-up protector is extended at the time of use, and there is an advantage that the time and effort which could be managed only with the time and effort which removes the exfoliation member 2, and overlapped is mitigable.

[0030] Moreover, since the field by the side of the polyethylene film 21 of the exfoliation member 2 (surface 3) is in the condition stuck on said adhesion section formed in the protector main part 1 and is folding [side / inner / *****] up the protector main part 1, conventionally, it can prevent invasion of the dust to the protector main part 1 at a time like the case where it has held according to an individual, to one bag body 7, and is sanitary. Furthermore, although the both sides of a bag body 7 and a releasing paper 5 (refer to drawing 5 and drawing 6) had come out of the conventional thing as dust which should be discarded at the time of pasting to underwear, according to the thing of this example, only the exfoliation member 2 comes out, but there is an advantage that the number of dust and the troublesomeness at the time of throwing away are mitigable.

[0031] Although multistory fixing of a total of two layers per every layer is carried out and the laminating of the nonwoven fabric layer 20 and the polyethylene film 21 is carried out in the above-mentioned example, multistory fixing of the polyethylene film 21 is carried out, and it is good also for the field by the side of the nonwoven fabric layer 20 of the exfoliation member 2 by which multistory fixing of said nonwoven fabric layer 20 and polyethylene film 21 was carried out also as a three-tiered structure (not shown).

[0032] The mutual thermocompression bonding of the surface 3 of surface 3 comrades of the exfoliation member 2 and the exfoliation member 2 and a rear face 4 is possible by mediation of a polyethylene film 21 like the case of the above-mentioned example also in this case. Moreover, when it forms in this way, it will be in the condition of having covered front reverse side both sides of the exfoliation member 2 with the polyethylene film 21, and since it is glossy, there is an

advantage that appearance is more excellent.

[0033]

[Effect of the Invention] This invention has the above configurations and does the following effect so.

[0034] Since the exfoliation member 2 can be operated also as a packing material only as a releasing paper by folding up the protector main part 1 and pasting up both the flash fields of the exfoliation member 2 by thermocompression bonding etc., at the time of use, it is only sufficient to tear off both the flash fields that the exfoliation member 2 pasted up, and there is no necessity for a bag body like before.

[0035] That is, the protector for body fluid absorption which can mitigate the duplicate time and effort of opening and taking out a bag body can be offered.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The perspective diagram explaining the example of the protector for body fluid absorption of this invention.

[Drawing 2] The cross section of the protector for body fluid absorption of drawing 1 .

[Drawing 3] The perspective diagram explaining the condition of having folded up the protector for body fluid absorption of drawing 1 from the end side.

[Drawing 4] The perspective diagram explaining the condition that thermocompression bonding of the flash field of the exfoliation member of the protector for body fluid absorption of drawing 3 was carried out.

[Drawing 5] The perspective diagram explaining the conventional protector for body fluid absorption.

[Drawing 6] The perspective diagram explaining the method of drawing from the bag body of the protector for body fluid absorption of drawing 5 .

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Protector Main Part
- 2 Exfoliation Member
- 20 Nonwoven Fabric Layer
- 21 Thermoplastics Layer
- 22 Stratum Disjunctum

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

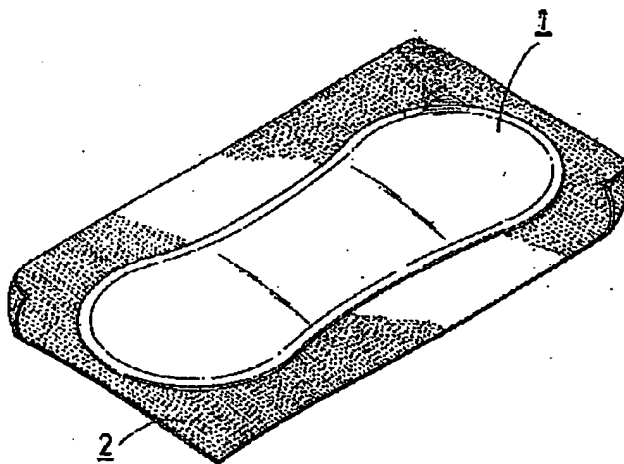
1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.

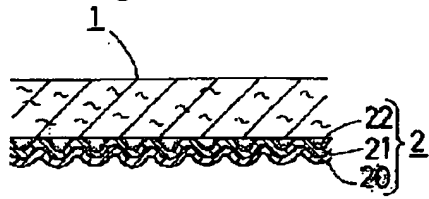
3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DRAWINGS

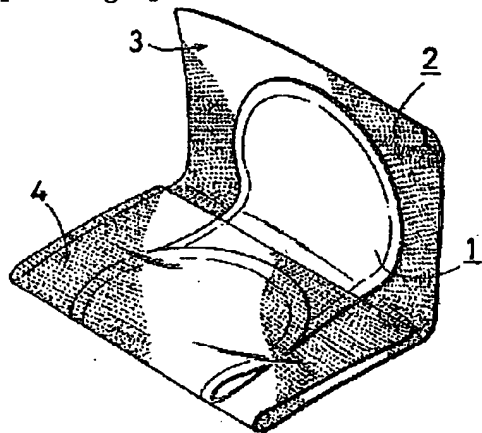
[Drawing 1]



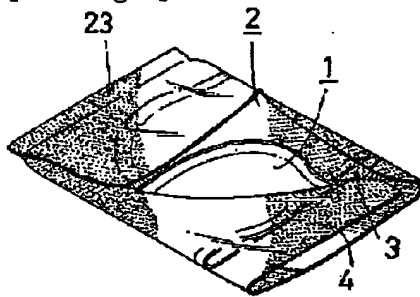
[Drawing 2]



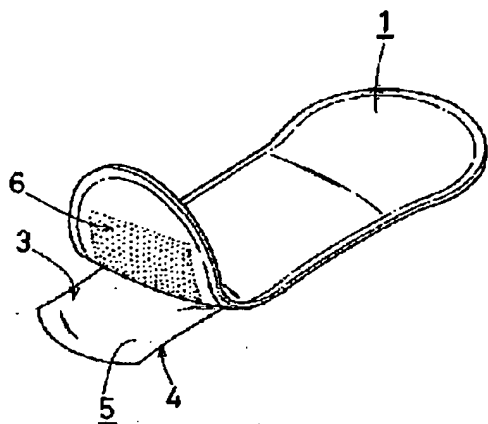
[Drawing 3]



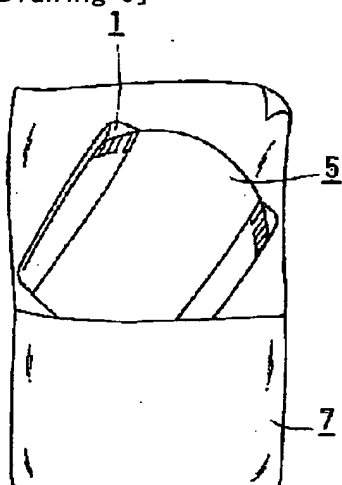
[Drawing 4]



[Drawing 5]



[Drawing 6]



[Translation done.]